

State of Maine
Maine Department of Public Safety
Justice Assistance Council

2006 - 2009 Implementation Plan
for the
STOP (Services•Training•Officers•Prosecutors)
Violence Against Women Program



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STOP Violence Against Women 2006-2009 Implementation Plan

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Introduction

The purpose of the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant program is to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims.

The Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women requires all states to devise an implementation plan for the use of funding from the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program. The 2006-09 Plan builds upon the prior successes of the 2003 plan and continues to strengthen our response to provide victims with the protection and services they need while enabling communities to hold offenders accountable. It is thorough collaboration among law enforcement, prosecutors, the judiciary, victim service providers, health care providers, faith leaders and others that the goals and objectives of the plan will be effectively carried out.

PRIORITY AREAS

1. Coordinated Community Response/Multi-disciplinary Response
2. Victim Service Maintenance and Expansion
3. Enhanced Adjudication Process
4. Training
5. Policy, Procedures and Planning
6. Technology and Information

Victim services, criminal justice, health providers, urban, rural, refugee/immigrant and Native American stakeholders were invited and participated in the planning process providing direction and guidance into the development of the plan.

Plan Goals

The purpose of the plan is to provide an overview of the current strategy and layout the strategy for Maine's use of STOP funds for the 2006 – 2009 period. The goals of the plan are to:

1. Articulate how Maine will use STOP funding to enhance responses to adult victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking in accordance with federal purpose areas;
2. Reflect the needs and priority issues in responding to violent crimes against women in Maine; and,
3. Serve as a strategic tool and aid to plan and monitor success in ending violence against women.

Plan Organization

Presented in Maine's 2006 – 2009 STOP Grant Implementation Plan are:

- Maine's priorities and approaches;
- A summary of the planning process and the participants involved;
- Maine crime statistics and other data;
- Maine demographics; and,
- Current STOP funding initiatives¹.

¹ Refer to Appendix A for 2005 subgrantees.

Allocation of STOP Funds

Stop subgrant projects are funded through a competitive Request for Proposal process on an annual basis; however, the majority of STOP grant recipients receive multiple years of funding to allow for program development and sustainability. A solicitation process for projects to address specific needs may also be used.

The Planning Process

State Administrative Agency: Maine Department of Public Safety

An Executive Order designates the Maine Department of Public Safety as the state administrative agency for the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program, responsible for preparing the application(s) for funds and for program administration to include:

- Preparing applications to obtain funds, to include a statewide strategy to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system;
- Administering funds received from the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, including receipt, review technical assistance, grant adjustments, accounting, auditing, and fund disbursement; and,
- Providing for the fulfillment of any other necessary requirements pursuant to the Justice Assistance Act and the Anti-Drug Abuse Acts of 1986 and 1988, and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

The Act require states to develop a statewide implementation plan to assist targeting available resources on activities that will have the greatest effect enhancing the criminal justice response to violent crimes against women. The development of an effective strategy requires a definition of the nature and extent of the problem, an analysis and evaluation of current efforts, and the identification of resource needs. The plan examines the problems and resource needs of the state and establishes priority issues for a three-year period. The plan's purpose is to define problems to be addressed, the manner in which they are to be addressed, and the method of measuring the resulting activities. It provides the foundation for achieving solutions to problems and serves as a comprehensive blueprint for other Federally, state and locally coordinated efforts in the State. The steps taken to provide for the development of a coordinated and comprehensive plan included:

- Focus groups meetings
- Review of relevant statewide reports
- Analysis of UCR statistics and data from MCEDV and MeCASA
- Interaction and input from stakeholders (e.g., active participation in conferences and other meetings, etc.)

Multi-disciplinary Advisory Board: Maine Justice Assistance Council

The Maine Justice Assistance Council is the multi-disciplinary policy board that serves as a forum for communication and a structure for coordination in administering criminal justice grants that address public safety. This officially constituted advisory board was established by Executive Order in order for strategic planning and policy direction to be comprehensive and ensure the regular inclusion of guidance and advice from knowledgeable criminal justice practitioners, victim service providers and other stakeholder groups.

The Maine Justice Assistance Council (JAC) 's membership includes individuals with direct policy and administrative responsibility for other federally funded programs, including those supporting State and local drug abuse treatment, juvenile justice, education and prevention representing interests of Federal, State, and local criminal justice professionals, substance abuse, and victim service providers. Its composition is designed to facilitate coordinated planning and program implementation of both federally, state and locally funded programs and projects. Membership of the Justice Assistance Council² is comprised of:

- The Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, or designee
- Two Police Chiefs
- Director of the Office of Substance Abuse
- The Director of the Maine Criminal Justice Academy
- The Associate Commissioner for Adult/Community Services, Department of Corrections
- Chairperson of the Maine Commission on Domestic Abuse
- A representative of a state law enforcement agency
- One Sheriff
- A representative of a domestic abuse prevention organization
- A District Attorney
- LECC Manager, U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Maine
- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or designee
- The Commissioner of the Department of Corrections, or designee
- The Attorney General, or designee
- A representative of a victims group

The Justice Assistance Council is responsible for:

- Establishing policies and funding priorities in regard to the Violence Against Women Act of 2000, Drug Control and System Improvement Program established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994;
- Issuing request for proposals and other appropriate information pertaining to the Act(s);
- Receiving funding applications and making funding recommendations; and,
- Responding to other requirements as necessary and appropriate.

An Implementation Plan subcommittee of the JAC representing law enforcement, prosecution, the court system, substance abuse, sexual assault and domestic violence service providers was created to facilitate and assist in the plan's development. With this approach, we were able to solicit ideas from both a statewide perspective and a stakeholder perspective. A draft plan was presented to the full Justice Assistance Council for review and approval. All Justice Assistance Council meetings are announced in the legal section of the newspaper and are open to the public.

The Administrator also conducts limited statistical analysis of aggregate data provided through the Uniform Crime Reporting office, Maine's Statistical Analysis Center, Census Bureau statistics and STOP funded projects in Maine. The routine review of research literature and other relevant statewide reports has also contributed to the development of this plan. This collaboration fosters increased coordination of activities around the state and benefits planning.

² Refer to Appendix B for a list of Justice Assistance Council by names.

Coordination and Collaboration With Stakeholders in the Planning Process

The planning process was one that sought stakeholder input from a variety of venues through:

- Regional focus groups
- Inclusion of STOP Plan on agendas of various meetings
- Invitation to respond via email.

Focus Groups	
Date	Group/Area
5/5/06	Aroostook County
5/8/06	Androscoggin County
5/9/06	Somerset County
5/15/06	Statewide

A letter of invitation³ to attend regional focus groups was sent to the courts, law enforcement, victim services, prosecution, various state agencies, Native Americans and the refugee/immigrant community. The list of participants is included in [Appendix D](#).

In addition to the regional focus groups, efforts were made to include time for STOP implementation planning at regularly scheduled stakeholder meetings. This allowed for a more individualized discussion on that particular stakeholder group's issues and concerns. Those meetings consisted of:

Meetings with Stakeholder Groups	
Date	
4/12/06	Maine Chiefs of Police Assoc.
4/20/06	Maine Sheriff's Assoc.
4/25/06	Refugee & Immigrant Mental Health Collaborative
4/28/06	Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence Administrators
5/3/06	Violence Intervention Partnership
5/4/06	Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault Administrators
5/26/06	District III Chiefs

Focus group discussions provided useful information for the 2006-09 STOP Implementation Plan. The Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis prior to the release of the yearly Request for Proposals for any changes. Stakeholders will be notified of the opportunity to have input on the status of the plan.

Throughout the year the STOP Administrator works with various criminal justice and victim service organizations, which provides a venue for ongoing coordination and collaboration. Among those organizations are the following:

1. Maine Commission on Domestic and Sexual Abuse
2. Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault
3. Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence
4. Maine Triad
5. Maine Chiefs of Police Association
6. Maine Sheriff's Association
7. Refugee & Immigrant Mental Health Collaborative

³ Refer to Appendix C for a copy of the letter.

Needs and Context

Maine Demographics⁴

Maine is a large rural state with 30,862 square miles, 3,500 miles of coastline and 17 million acres of forest. Maine is bordered by New Hampshire, the Canadian provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean. The population of Maine in 2000 was 1,274,923 making a population density of 41.3 persons per square mile placing it 43rd among states in population density.⁵ It is the most sparsely populated state east of the Mississippi. In general, the population density decreases south to north. Sparse population poses logistical and financial challenges for human service organizations and law enforcement.

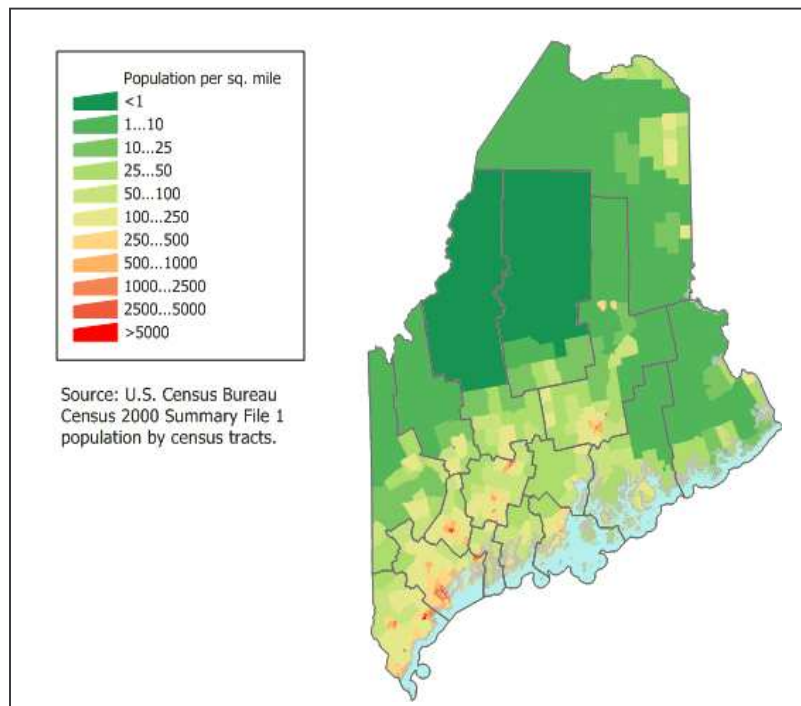
York County had the highest growth rate (13.5%), followed by Lincoln (10.7%) and Hancock (10.3%) Counties. In actual numbers, Cumberland County gained the most people (22,477) followed closely by York County (22,155).

Overall, Maine's population is expected to grow at about the same rate (0.5% per year) over the 2004-2020 period as it grew over the 1990-2004 period. Likewise, state real personal income is expected to grow at the same rate (1.8% per year) over the 2003-2020 period as during the 1990-2003 period. Statewide employment growth is expected to be slightly faster (1.0% per year) over the 2003-2020 period than during the 1990-2003 period (0.7% per year). Maine taxable retail sales are also expected to grow somewhat faster (4.9% per year) during the 2004-2020 period than during the 1990-2004 period (4.1% per year).⁶

Race & Ethnicities

The state is racially homogenous, although the population demographics are changing. Maine has become a secondary refugee resettlement state, in part, due to Catholic Charities Maine's role as an agency authorized to administer the federal program that resettles refugees in this country. Many of the refugees are settling in Portland and the Lewiston-Auburn area.

Figure 1: Maine population map



⁴ Refer to Appendix E for additional Maine demographic data

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts 2001.

⁶ Maine State Planning Office, Maine County Economic Forecast, September 2005: available from World Wide Web @ <http://www.state.me.us/spo/economics/economics/pdf/cntyfcst2005.pdf>

Figure 2: Population by Race - Maine and the US

	White	Black	Native American	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More Races
Maine Numbers, 2000	1,236,014	6,760	7,098	9,111	382	2,911	12,647
ME 1990	98.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	<0.1%	0.1%	NA
ME 2000	96.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	<0.1%	0.2%	1.0%
US 2000	75.1%	12.3%	3.6%	3.6%	0.1%	5.5%	2.4%

Maine has a strong French-Canadian heritage based on emigration from the Maritimes in the mid-to-late 1700's and from Quebec from 1850 – 1900's and has maintained this language and cultural heritage.

According to the 2000 U. S. Census there are 7,098 American Indians representing .06 of Maine's population. There are five federally recognized Indian tribes in Maine today.

Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, Maliseet, and Micmac people make up most of the over 7,000 Native American people in Maine. They are all part of the Wabanaki group of tribes found in Maine and Eastern Canada. The vast majority of Native Americans live in or near five small rural communities of Indian Island (Penobscot Nation), Pleasant Point (Passamaquoddy tribe), Indian Township (Passamaquoddy tribe), Houlton (Houlton Band of Maliseet), and Presque Isle (Aroostook Band of Micmac). With the exception of Presque Isle, each of these communities includes a reservation or defined land where many tribal members live.⁷

On April 29, 2006 during NPR Weekend Edition - Saturday, Scott Simon reported on the growing immigrant population and stated, "The largest Sudanese immigrant population in the United States is now in Portland, Maine. About 2,000 people have arrived in the past 12 years, fleeing civil war and genocide in Sudan."⁸

The following is the most recent data from the Statistical Yearbook of the U.S. Office of Immigration Statistics:

- Since 1988, Maine has welcomed approximately 15,850 legal immigrants.
- In the years 2003-2004, Maine has welcomed 2,256 legal immigrants. Of those legal immigrants placed

Figure 3: Immigrant Nation of Origin

Nation of Origin 2003 – 2004	
Canada	239
China	174
Philippines	166
Somalia	144
United Kingdom	115
Russia	87
Vietnam	78
India	74
Cambodia	63
Sudan	63

⁷ Healthy Maine 2010: Opportunities for All, Maine Department of Health & Human Services

⁸ [Sudanese Refugees Find New Home in Maine](#), reported by Scott Simon, NPR Weekend Edition – Saturday, April 29, 2006

in Maine in the past two years: 1,278 came through applications done by their U.S. citizen relatives; 366 came as refugees or asylees; and 341 came on work visas or through employment programs.

- The most predominant groups placed in Maine the past two years are listed in Figure 3.

Age

Maine is faced with two age-related trends: a declining youth population and a growing population of the elderly. The declining youth population is attributed to out migration of youth who leave the state for education or career reasons, low number of women of child-bearing age, and relatively low minority population. In 2002, Maine's birth rate was 10.5 live births per 1,000 residents and falling. That birthrate was 25% below the national rate and lower than every other state except Vermont.⁹

Maine's population is the third oldest in the nation with only Florida and West Virginia having a higher median age of the state's population. Further, Maine's population is aging faster than that of any other state, the median age increasing by almost 5 years, rising from 33.9 in 1990 to 38.6 in 2000. This increase in older population could point toward the possibility that this population may be an underserved population as far as having available services.

Other

There are an estimated 5,225 migrant farm workers on an annual basis in Maine, who are often accompanied by their children and other dependents. There are also about 15,000 seasonal farm workers in Maine. Migrant and seasonal farm workers are most commonly found in the blueberry, apple, broccoli, egg, and forestry industries.¹⁰

Urban/Rural

According to the U. S. Census Bureau there are four urbanized areas¹¹ in Maine.

1. Bangor-Brewer Area
2. Kittery Area
3. Lewiston-Auburn Area
4. Portland Area

There are presently sixteen small Federal urban areas¹² in Maine: Augusta, Bath, Belfast, Brunswick, Caribou, Gardiner, Houlton, Millinocket, Presque Isle, Rockland, Rumford, Sanford, Skowhegan, Topsham, Waterville and Winslow.

Unorganized Territory

Much of the remote parts of Maine consists of unorganized territory found in the northwestern part of the state and some of the eastern parts of the state. Within the unorganized territory there are 129 townships with a full-time resident population of 7,843 people.¹³ These townships rely on the state to provide their municipal services and because of the remoteness of these areas, residents face challenges in accessing services.

⁹ Catherine Reilly, "Viewpoints," Bangor Daily News, 2 Feb. 2005

¹⁰ Healthy Maine 2010: Opportunities for All, Maine Department of Health & Human Services

¹¹ A continuous urban area as designated by U. S. Bureau of the Census having a population of 50,000 or more.

¹² An urban place as designated by U. S. Bureau of the Census having a population of 5,000 or more and not contained in any urbanized area.

¹³ Unorganized Annual Report, FY 2004

Islands

There are fourteen islands that are inhabited year round, mostly in Casco Bay, Penobscot Bay and Mount Desert. These residents also face challenges in accessing services.

Distribution of previous STOP Funding based on Population and Region

The University of Southern Maine Muskie School of Public Service conducted an evaluation of the STOP Program in Maine on projects funded from 1994 – 2001. The following is an excerpt from their report, *An Evaluation of Grants Funded by the Maine STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant*. It provides information on the distribution of STOP funds by region and population in Maine.

“In Figure 4, the table rank orders the prosecutorial districts by population size and gives each district a rank based on total amount of funds received (column 3) and per capita funding (column 6).

The per capita average for all eight districts was \$3.39. That is, for the entire seven-year period that this report covers the state allocated a total of \$3.39 of grant funds for each person in the state (or 48 cents per year per capita). Three districts received funding above the state average (Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford; Hancock, Washington; Kennebec, Somerset); five districts received funding below the state average (Aroostook; Cumberland; Knox, Waldo, Sagadahoc, Lincoln; Penobscot, Piscataquis; York). In terms of total amount and per capita amount, Kennebec/Somerset and Androscoggin/Franklin/Oxford received the most funds: \$5.54 and \$5.32, respectively; or 79 cents and 76 cents per year. Penobscot/Piscataquis and Aroostook received the least funds in total amount and per capita: \$1.79 and \$1.94, respectively; or 26 cent and 28 cent per year.

Population size, total funding, and per capita funding were relatively matched for Androscoggin, Franklin & Oxford, for York, and for Aroostook. The Kennebec/Somerset district holds rank 1 in per capita funding, although it is only the fourth largest district. Hancock/Washington, although only the sixth largest district, holds rank 3 in per capita funding. The largest district, Cumberland, ranks 5 in per capita funding.¹⁴

¹⁴ USM Muskie School of Public Service, *An Evaluation of Grants Funded by the Maine STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program*, 2003

Figure 4: Relationship between population size and rank in per capita STOP funding

Prosecutorial District	Funds minus statewide grants		Population ¹⁵	Per capita	
Cumberland	757,503.72	3	265,612	\$2.85	5
Androscoggin, Franklin & Oxford	1,000,221.63	1	188,015	\$5.32	2
York	544,511.72	4	186,742	\$2.92	4
Kennebec & Somerset	931,489.62	2	168,002	\$5.54	1
Penobscot & Piscataquis	290,570.24	7	162,154	\$1.79	8
Knox, Waldo, Sagadahoc & Lincoln	341,651.90	5	144,728	\$2.36	6
Hancock & Washington	315,775.01	6	85,732	\$3.68	3
Aroostook	143,711.05	8	73,938	\$1.94	7
TOTAL	4,325,434.89		1,274,923	\$3.39	

Crime Data on Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence and Violent Crime in Maine

Sexual Assault

In Maine, the crime of Gross Sexual Assault, as reported to police, occurs every 28 hours, 4 minutes.¹⁶ Accordingly, this does not reflect the true incidence of sexual assault in Maine. The Maine Coalition of Against Sexual Assault (MeCASA) collects data on calls for service from the ten sexual assault centers in Maine and their numbers reflect a much higher number of victims requesting services. MeCASA Public Awareness Coordinator Sarah Stewart provided the following excerpt.

Sexual assault is an extremely underreported crime. There are many reasons victims/survivors choose not to report including, embarrassment or self-blame, fear of the perpetrator, relationship to the perpetrator or fear of loss of privacy. According to the 2004 *National Crime Victimization Survey*, the percentage of victims/survivors who reported their victimization to the law enforcement decreased to 36% compared to the percentage reporting in 2003, which was 39%. (Catalano, S. *Criminal Victimization 2004*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. 2005.)^[1]

While it is important to note that sexual assault prevalence is difficult to determine due to underreporting, it is also essential to acknowledge that Maine's sexual assault support centers work hard every day to provide victims/survivors

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data*

¹⁶ Maine Department of Public Safety, *Crime in Maine Report*, 2004.

in their communities with the best support and services possible. According to the Maine Department of Public Safety, there were 313 rapes reported to law enforcement in 2004 while Maine's ten sexual assault support centers served over 1,500 clients, having over 11,000 contacts with them.

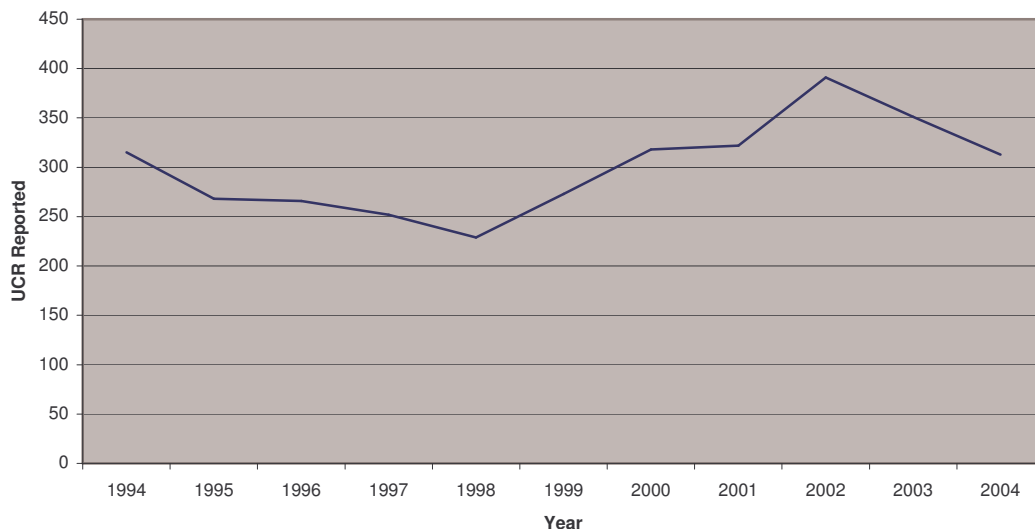
Many of the characteristics of the centers' services to their clients mirror national statistics. In 2004, over 90% of callers to the sexual assault crisis and support line were females and 10% were males. Slightly over 10% of the assaults that occurred in 2004 were perpetrated by someone unknown to the victim/survivor; nearly 90% of assaults were perpetrated by friends, acquaintances or family members. Females under the age of 20 were most likely to be victimized, while males were more likely to be victimized before age 14.

Maine's ten sexual assault support centers served over 1,500 clients in 2004

To support these many male and female victims/survivors of sexual assault, the centers provided over 8,000 hours of free service in 2004 through the sexual assault crisis and support hotline. They provided over 1,750 hours of educational presentations to schools in Maine from kindergarten through college. In addition, the centers offered over 2,300 hours of community education and professional training in 2004 to help increase the awareness of and response to sexual assault in communities throughout the state.

Figure 5 depicts the percentage change of rape during the period that the STOP grant has been administered. The upward trend that began in 1998, peaked in 2002 and has dropped for the past two years.

Figure 5: Forcible Rape in Maine, 1994-2004



Domestic Violence

The following is taken from the latest Crime & Data Report¹⁷

In 2004, reported domestic violence assaults decreased slightly after reaching a new ten-year high in 2003. One of the troubling crime patterns developing in Maine concerns domestic violence assaults. In 2003, domestic violence assaults increased 11.4 percent (551 offenses) to a total of 5,364 crimes, an increase from the 2002 figure of 4,813. This total is the highest in 10 years and is 30 percent higher than the total in 1994.

MCEDV reports 39,092 phone contacts and 43,436 in-person contacts, of which 13,054 were unduplicated contacts

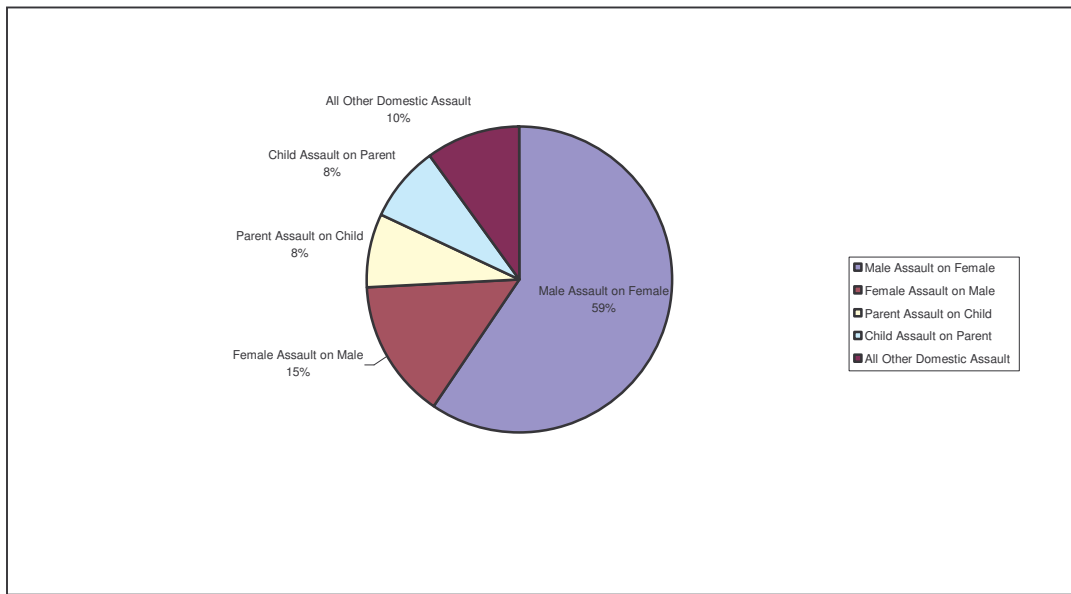
Figure 6: Reported Domestic Assault in Maine , 2000-04



Domestic violence has also grown as a share of all assaults in the state, with domestic violence assaults representing 45.8 percent of all assaults in 2003, also the highest in the last ten years. The increase in domestic violence assaults is a sharp contrast to the overall decline in other assaults across Maine. After removing domestic violence assaults from the total assaults reported in Maine, assaults would have declined to their lowest level in 10 years in 2003 at 6,339. The 2003 total is 21 percent lower than the 8,025 assaults reported in 1994.

As shown in Figure 7, nearly 60 percent (59.2 percent) of the domestic violence cases in 2004 involved male assault on a female. This share is down from 1994, when over two-thirds (67.5 percent) of the cases involved men assaulting women. Women assaulting men represented 14.4 percent of all cases in 2003, up from 10.7 percent in 1994. It should be noted that this data reflects arrest, but not necessarily conviction data. Advocates at the Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV) are currently undertaking an in-depth analysis of this problem

¹⁷ 2004 Crime and Justice Data Book Annual Report

Figure 7: Domestic Violence Assaults by Perpetrator, 2004

The only two counties in 2003 to experience a decline in domestic violence assaults were the counties with the lowest and highest number of domestic violence assaults: Piscataquis (42) and Cumberland (1,084). The highest numeric one-year increases were recorded in Kennebec (121), York (98) and Franklin (63) counties. Franklin's 2003 total of 176 was the highest one-year percentage increase at 55.8 percent.

OVER THE LAST TEN YEARS, THE INCREASE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ASSAULTS CAN BE ATTRIBUTED PRIMARILY TO TRENDS IN THREE COUNTIES.

York (+322), Kennebec (+279) and Waldo (+110) counties accounted for more than half (57.0 percent) the increase in domestic violence assaults between 1994 and 2003. York's domestic violence assaults increased by 50 percent over the last ten years. Should this trend continue, next year York will pass Cumberland as the county with the highest number of domestic violence assaults. Waldo (234 percent), Sagadahoc (122 percent) and Kennebec (90 percent) counties experienced the three highest percentage increases in domestic violence assaults over the last ten years. Figure 8 depicts reported domestic violence assaults on a county basis.

Figure 8: Domestic Violence Assaults by County - 1 and 10 yr. change, 1994-2003

County	1994	1995	2002	2003	2004	1 year Numeric Change	2004 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses, 2003-04
Androscoggin	534	518	521	583	593	10	11.4	1.7
Aroostook	233	214	255	302	243	-59	4.7	-19.5
Cumberland	1,031	1,117	1,120	1,084	1,145	61	22.1	5.6
Franklin	105	98	113	176	140	-36	2.7	-20.5
Hancock	124	149	110	121	116	-5	2.2	-4.1
Kennebec	309	333	467	588	575	-13	11.1	-2.2
Knox	138	119	103	157	107	-50	2.1	-31.8
Lincoln	72	71	67	89	95	6	1.8	6.7
Oxford	142	147	204	206	198	-8	3.8	-3.9
Penobscot	374	448	432	441	409	-32	7.9	-7.3
Piscataquis	46	52	46	42	24	-18	0.5	-42.9
Sagadahoc	49	104	92	109	82	-27	1.6	-24.8
Somerset	153	157	196	232	233	1	4.5	0.4
Waldo	47	74	115	157	143	-14	2.8	-8.9
Washington	112	129	101	108	116	8	2.2	7.4
York	647	682	871	969	969	0	18.7	0.0
Total	4,116	4,412	4,813	5,364	5,188		100%	

Figure 6 shows the number of protective orders obtained from District Courts in Maine. The upward trend from numbers of protection orders obtained seems to have leveled off with a slight drop in 2004.

Figure 9: Protection from Abuse Orders

District Court Total					% CHG.
	FY'01	FY'02	FY'03	FY'04	'03-04
INTERPERSONAL CONFLICT FILINGS:					
Protection From Harassment	3,813	4,732	5,297	4,691	-11.4
Protection From Abuse	6,210	6,421	6,504	6,491	-0.2
Child Protective	917	888	858	776	-9.6
Total	10,940	12,041	12,659	11,958	-5.5

The increase in domestic violence abuse impacts other crimes. The majority of murders in Maine over the last ten years have been committed by an intimate partner against his or her partner or spouse. With the high share of murders occurring in a domestic violence setting and the high number of rapes in the state, violence against women constitutes a significant share of violent crime in Maine.

Subgrantee/Victim Needs

In 2005, as a result of an Executive Order by Governor John Elias Baldacci, the Commission on Domestic & Sexual Abuse and the Governor's Advisory Council conducted a comprehensive analysis of the state's responses to domestic violence and sexual assault made recommendations to the Governor concerning:

Figure 10: Report of the Maine Commission on Domestic & Sexual Abuse and the Governor's Advisory Council on the Prevention of Domestic and Sexual Violence Recommendations

Victim Safety	Offender Accountability	Prevention	Information Gathering/Sharing and Technology	Systems Coordination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Mandatory bail training for bail commissioners to include instruction on domestic violence, sexual abuse , risk assessment, and elder abuse ever three years. ii) Conditions of bail should enhance the safety of victims. b) Protection From Abuse Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Victims of sexual assault, stalking and dating violence need to be able to file for PFA's. ii) Accessibility to a magistrate or judge for PFA's to be expanded to 24 hour 7 days per week . c) Ensure confidentiality of domestic violence and sexual assault victim information. d) Victim notification of offender's who are discharged or placed on work-release or furlough status. e) Funding for victim support services f) Access to legal aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Monitoring of offenders while on bail b) Use of Batterers' Intervention Programs c) Sentencing Options d) Domestic Violence Prosecutors / Investigators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Raising public awareness b) Training for professionals c) Education for youth on bullying, harassment, domestic violence and sexual assault 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Data Accessibility b) Technology Links c) Increased Electronic Access to Protection From Abuse Orders d) Collection of prevalence data on the existence of domestic and sexual abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expansion of specialized courts for domestic violence and sexual assault b) Statewide Coordination of efforts

Other Statewide Efforts

In addition to the Report to the Governor, another statewide effort that will have a positive impact on the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence will be the outcome of the statewide jurisdiction that was granted to domestic violence investigators in June 2006. The investigators are from four district attorneys' offices, four sheriffs' offices, and three police departments. Attorney General Steven Rowe called the extension of jurisdiction for the investigators "another tool to use against the insidious problem of domestic violence in Maine. He further stated, "Every 97 minutes, someone in Maine is the victim of a domestic assault. More than half of the homicides in Maine are cases of domestic violence. These cases are so explosive that your supervisors and I have agreed to expand your geographic reach so that your investigations will not have to stop at town or county lines. There are real social, cultural, and economic barriers to rooting out domestic violence, so it seems wise to remove all the artificial barriers we can".

The Maine Domestic Abuse Homicide Review Panel, within the Office of the Attorney General, is tasked with reviewing domestic violence deaths and providing recommendations for state and local government and other public and private entities to improve the coordinated community response that will protect persons from domestic abuse. Their current and past recommendations are included in their 2006 report, *It's Everybody's Business*, and is available online at <http://www.maine.gov/ag/index.php?r=crimeandvictims&s=domesticviolence&t>.

The Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV) and the Maine Office of the Attorney General have partnered to present a statewide program called *Cut Out Domestic Violence*. This statewide initiative provides salon professionals with important information about the dynamics of domestic violence, trains them to talk with clients and prepares them to become vital resources to victims of abuse through referral to community resources. Salon displays featuring the *Cut Out Domestic Violence* logo will build awareness of domestic abuse; nail files with a statewide 800 number will provide information to clients who may need help. *Cut Out Domestic Violence* trainings will take place across the state at cosmetology schools, and local hair salons

Plan Priorities & Approaches

The goal of Maine's 2006-09 Implementation Plan is to strive to collectively work toward accomplishing the goals of the STOP program in combating violence against women and improving the criminal justice system's response to sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence against women. This strategy considered problems specific to Maine's communities in identifying Maine's priorities that determine where resources will be focused.

Based upon the results of the planning process, the strategy for Maine's STOP funding will focus on the following priorities for 2006 through 2009. Though funding every good proposal is not possible, working with other governmental and non-profit agencies will assist in maximizing federal dollars for programs to better serve victims. The main focus is to strengthen crime victim services infrastructure and build capacity of local programs. From the data reviewed and input from the stakeholders, those priorities are:

Priority Areas

Priority #1 - Coordinated Community Response/Multi-disciplinary Response

The coordinated community response remains a centerpiece in Maine's efforts to reduce crimes of violence against women. In addition to continuing services to populations in need, the multi-year plan will seek programs that enlist the community to both identify and address the needs of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

Programs, that improve coordination of the justice system, and victim service activities in domestic violence and sexual assault are encouraged. Personal safety of victims and effective intervention in patterns of violence remain paramount. Collaborative efforts are encouraged.

Specific Approaches Encouraged:

- Develop proactive response law enforcement teams to respond to domestic violence. Additional considerations to determine where such teams are to be funded include: population density and relative size of existing law enforcement force;
- Expand efforts to provide services to underserved populations;
- Development and maintenance of Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) programs to facilitate statewide coverage; and,
- Enhancing response to stalking.

Priority #2 - Victim Service Maintenance and Expansion

The 2006-09 plan will build upon the success of Maine's fight against sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence by maintaining core victim service programs and expanding to traditionally underserved populations.

Specific Approaches Encouraged:

- Maintain and expand services to traditionally underserved victims - elderly, disabled, New Americans, Native Americans and others;
- Develop or maintain programs for uniquely challenged populations such as incarcerated women and women who use force/violence in relationships;
- Expand access for victims who need interpretative or translation services.
- Enhancing services to stalking victims; and,
- Provide and maintain core victim services where none exist or are in danger of significant cutbacks.

Priority #3 - Enhanced Adjudication Process

Maine supports prosecutorial, judicial and court personnel managing offender behavior and securing victim safety through judicial education and court-related projects.

Specific Approaches Encouraged:

- Include bail conditions on the Maine Criminal Justice Network as Protection Orders information is now included;
- Support programs that emphasize victim and courtroom safety, accelerate court processes, and provide special docketing or dedicated courts to handle domestic violence and sexual assault cases;
- Training and initiatives focused on sexual assault; and,
- To encourage reporting and prosecution of stalking crimes, including multiple violations of protection orders.

Priority #4 – Training

Training is essential to any comprehensive effort to fight domestic violence and sexual assault. Victim service providers, prosecutors, law enforcement, medical personnel and first responders receive training in one or more of the aspects of response to domestic violence and sexual assault. Online and traditional training of other criminal justice stakeholders should be explored and coordinated with the Maine Criminal Justice Academy.

Specific Approaches Encouraged:

- Training for law enforcement officers including predominant aggressor training;
- Develop improved and specialized training for judiciary, prosecutors, victim's service providers, law enforcement, probation officers, personnel and guardians ad litem; and,
- Training of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs).

Priority #5 - Policy, Procedures, and Planning

Maine will continue the development and implementation of more effective law enforcement, court, prosecution, bail commissioners and victim service provider protocols, orders, policies and procedures aimed at identifying and responding to domestic violence and sexual assault. The regularity and process for notification of victims varies in Maine. It concerns law enforcement, prosecution, court and victim services providers that not all agencies assess risk in a standardized manner.

Specific Approaches Encouraged:

- Focus on the safety needs of victims;
- Develop risk assessment tools and identify precautions for the retrieval of personal property by the victim or alleged abuser;
- Develop policies and procedures on notifying the victim when the perpetrator is released from jail¹⁸; and,
- Develop policies and responses for victims of stalking.

Priority #6 - Technology and Information

Maine has sought to develop and refine information management systems and other technologies for use by the various components of the Maine criminal justice system to

¹⁸ The Department of Corrections has a notification policy place pertaining to release from DOC institutions

better share information among law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim service providers. In Maine we recognize such support and development as necessary to the improvement of the criminal justice systems technical ability to respond to domestic violence and sexual assault. The capacity to share information enhances safety of victims, assists preservation of evidence for prosecution, and provides data essential for analysis and subsequent planning efforts.

Specific Approaches Encouraged:

- Continue working toward uniform reports at all levels of the criminal justice system;
- Support the identification of a data collection format that contributes to the body of data already available from government and non-governmental agencies while not violating victim confidentiality;
- Improve population-based data available on the incidences and prevalence of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; and,
- Improve data collection efforts on under-served populations.

Grant-making Strategy

At the state level, the Maine Justice Assistance Council allocates STOP Fund allocations. STOP Grants are awarded competitively through a Request for Proposal (RFP) process on a yearly basis.

Projects will be selected that meet one or more of the federal purpose areas¹⁹ and Maine's priority areas and:

- Identify gaps in services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking and develop strategies to provide core crisis services where none exist or are in danger of significant cutbacks;
- Target strategies and services for underserved and isolated communities and populations;
- Increase cultural and linguistic capacity of specific community programs;
- Provide data for planning efforts; and,
- Expand use of domestic violence/sexual assault investigators and further development of domestic violence/sexual assault investigation protocols.

Critical elements the council will look for in grant proposals are:

- A description of the problem
- The use of available Maine statistics in demonstrating need, which may include the following:
 1. regional demographic data;
 2. information on the law enforcement agency(s) serving a given region, i.e. local police, county sheriff, domestic violence investigators, and state police; and,

¹⁹ Refer to Appendix F for federal purpose areas.

3. the domestic violence and sexual assault services available to victims in the area; data on the current incidents and prevalence of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence for the given region.
- Proposed response to address the problem identifying and describing the services which the organization seeks to augment or provide;
 - The number of victims/organizations projected to be served by the given project; and,
 - Goals, measurable objectives and performance indicators
 - Activities and timeline relevant to the project
 - Budget and budget narrative supporting the request of funds. Meet one or more of the statutory purpose areas
 - Demonstration of capacity to carry out measurable outcomes

Applications are reviewed based on allocation category by a subcommittee of the Justice Assistance Council and/or other stakeholders. Copies of each application are distributed to each reviewer specific to the allocation category that they are reviewing. Applications are judged on:

- Project soundness
- Project's evaluation component
- Service Delivery Capacity
- Budget

The subcommittee then convenes a meeting where each application is discussed, scores are averaged and ranked. The JAC subcommittees review historical funding decisions of the applicant. Applications receive funding based on the ranking of their application. Reviewers have the option of recommending full or partial funding. The Chair of each subcommittee presents their recommendations to full membership of the Justice Assistance Council for final approval. The results of the RFP process funding decisions are then forwarded to the Division of Purchases and notifications decisions are sent to all applicants. Applicants have 15 days to appeal decision made by the Justice Assistance Council.

Relation to Prior Implementation Plans

STOP Grant funding will build on previous programming by encouraging specific initiatives that were specifically cited by stakeholders that demonstrate promising practices in reducing violent crimes against women. A major shift in direction this year is to fund particular programs based upon consensus and success. Though innovation will always be encouraged, innovation alone has not lead to a coordinated approach but a mosaic of efforts conceived absent consideration of existing capacity or real need. In considering grants the Justice Assistance Council may utilize other available information, such as UCR reports, sub-grantee progress reports, and data provided by the coalitions against domestic violence and sexual assault in order to inventory programs and numbers served.

Program Timeline

Date	Activities
May	Implementation Plan Development/Revisions
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Justice Assistance Council Approves Plan and forwards to Office of Violence Against Women ▪ Develop Request for Proposal (RFP) grant application kit ▪ RFP material forwarded to Maine's Division of Purchases for Approval ▪ Request for Proposals Notice sent to Kennebec Journal for public notice ▪ Distribution of grant application kit to applicants ▪ Bidders conference and/or question period
Mid-August	Applicants submit grant applications to Division of Purchases
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of applications by JAC Review Teams ▪ Award decisions made ▪ All applicants and Div. Of Purchases notified of results and special conditions ▪ Award sub-grants <p>Contract processing</p>
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Begin technical assistance and monitoring of grants ▪ Earliest date to start drawing down funds

[Appendix G](#) details allocations made to each statutorily required area: law enforcement, courts, victims' services, and prosecution since 1995. Discretionary amounts are also included.

Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

In addition, to the above organizations, a partnership has been maintained between the STOP Grant Administrator and the Multicultural Coordinator with the Dept. of Behavioral and Developmental Services, whose mission is to reach the immigrant and ethnic populations. This coordinated effort has expanded our efforts in reaching underserved populations. As a result of these efforts, a New Mainers Domestic Violence project has been created to initiate the outreach and build the infrastructure for serving the refugee and

immigrant population that has settled in Portland and Maine. This project was a partnership between Catholic Charities and Family Crisis Services, Somali, Sudanese and Latino women's organizations.

The multi-cultural collaborative, which meets monthly, consists of service providers and members of the refugee and immigrant community. This affords the STOP Grant Administrator an opportunity to present information about the STOP Program on a regular basis. It was through this networking that the New Mainers Domestic Violence Project was fostered. At a recent meeting, the agenda included an opportunity for input into the 2006-09 Implementation Plan.

STOP funds have also funded projects in Lewiston and Brunswick to create outreach to persons with developmental disabilities. Both projects have forged connections between the local sexual assault support centers and the agencies that provide services to people with developmental disabilities, with a focus on improving response to sexual assault. The projects have increased access to sexual assault services for people with developmental disabilities, have increased the effectiveness of those services for that population, and have improved the response of service providers when a sexual assault is disclosed. Both projects have also created a multidisciplinary task force to continue to work on these issues and improve response to victims.

In Maine we recognize our rural, island, tribal, immigrant and refugee populations and will aim to develop integrated community service systems to meet their needs. The Justice Assistance Council encourages projects that target underserved populations Native racial and ethnic backgrounds, women with mental health and emotional needs, physical disabilities, elderly, migrant workers, lesbians, immigrants and those incarcerated.

The Passamaquoddy Tribe has been a recipient of Maine's STOP grant for a number of years. Recently, through the focus groups, outreach efforts have been made with the Maliseets and the Micmacs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation helps focus the funded organization toward its goals and provides valuable information for planning by determining whether a strategy is effective. The requirement for evaluation is incorporated into the project proposal application and the reporting processes.

Data collection consistent with data needed for VAWA's Subgrant Annual Progress Reports will be stressed for the subsequent funding years. Where appropriate, applicants report on the number of individuals served, the services provided, and characteristics of the population without violating confidentiality.

To gather substantive information on domestic violence and sexual assault in Maine and identify needs, we used numerous sources of information. First a regular source of information is the required grantees quarterly progress and financial reports. Understanding why some projects, particularly those based on a coordinated community response, succeed while others fail is more likely with detailed progress reports. Further such reports provide the subgrantee and the administrator an opportunity to highlight problems and perhaps make midcourse corrections.

The success of STOP-funded activities will be evaluated by the following methods:

- Site visits

- Desk reviews
- Data reporting to track performance indicators

Technical Assistance

The following technical assistance is offered and provided to subgrantees:

- Site visits for programmatic and financial review
- Bidder's conferences
- Grant writing workshops
- Reporting requirement technical assistance
- Compliance review

Conclusion

The 2006-09 Implementation Plan is designed to provide a framework for the distribution of STOP funds in the State of Maine and to provide a blueprint for a coordinated plan in addressing violence against women. It has been the result of a coordinated effort of numerous participants across the spectrum of stakeholders to address the impact of violence against women. The fiscal outlook remains challenging with budget shortfalls due to slow economic growth and reduced federal funding, yet, it has also been a year that has caused a shift in the direction that Maine wants to proceed in funding programs that make an impact in combating violence against women.

The priorities developed emphasize projects that will identify gaps in services for victims of domestic and sexual violence; increase outreach to underserved population; and, expand on existing core services such as domestic violence investigators, sexual assault response teams (SARTs) and Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) initiatives.

STOP grant funding has been instrumental in the delivery of victim services in the local community by the funding resources it provides. The STOP Grant Administrator will continue to maintain an active role in domestic violence and sexual assault organizations and the criminal justice community. This role will be instrumental in maintaining a coordinated statewide planning effort.

Appendix A – 2005 STOP Subgrantees

Category	Subgrant Number	Agency	Project Title/Description	Award Amount	Match Amount	End Date
Court						
Discretionary	22-01-05	Maine District Court	Court Project	\$43,920.00	\$14,649.00	06/30/2007
	21-03-05	Office of Attorney General	DV Homicide Review Panel Research Asst.	\$11,976.14	\$7,489.00	12/29/2006
	FC-01-05	Family Crisis Services	Protection Order ON-Line Systems Improvement Proj	\$8,647.00	\$5,525.00	12/31/2006
Law Enforcement						
	33-01-04	Lincoln County	DV Investigator	\$20,000.00	\$9,819.00	09/30/2006
	40-01-05	Lewiston Police Department	Proactive Response Team	\$38,696.00	\$41,103.00	08/31/2006
	72-01-05	Biddeford Police Department	Domestic Violence Team	\$19,760.00	\$6,587.00	12/31/2006
	84-01-05	Knox County Sheriff's Department	DVD Pilot Program	\$9,165.00	\$5,600.00	12/30/2006
	94-01-05	York County Sheriff's Department	DV Investigator	\$33,687.00	\$11,229.00	12/31/2006
Prosecution						
	21-02-05	Office of Attorney General	Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner Training	\$19,184.00	\$7,743.00	
	21-03-05	Office of Attorney General	DV Homicide Review Panel Research Asst.	\$416.00	\$0.00	12/29/2006
	DA-01-05	Prosecutorial District III	DV/SA Coordinator	\$40,000.00	\$13,334.00	02/28/2007
	HW-01-05	Prosecutorial District VII	Detective/Liaison Officer	\$40,000.00	\$35,291.00	02/14/2007
	KC-01-05	Prosecutorial District IV	DUES	\$40,000.00	\$16,463.00	02/28/2007
	SC-01-05	Sagadahoc Co. DA	Domestic Violence Investigator	\$40,000.00	\$37,075.00	11/30/2006
	YC-01-05	Prosecutorial District I	DV & SA Prosecutor	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	12/31/2006

Victim Services

CC-01-05	Catholic Charities Maine	New Mainers Domestic violence Partnership	\$52,800.00	\$30,794.00	06/30/2007
CU-01-05	Caring Unlimited, Inc.	Legal Assistance for Victims in York County	\$25,000.00	\$109,593.00	11/30/2006
FV-01-05	Family Violence Project	Protection Order Support Services Evaluation	\$31,050.00	\$10,358.00	12/31/2006
MS-01-05	Sexual Assault Support Services of Midcoast	Prenatal Support/Education for Trauma Survivors	\$6,905.00	\$2,302.00	10/31/2006
MS-02-05	Sexual Assault Support Services of Midcoast	Enhancing Supports to Women with Disabilities	\$6,888.00	\$2,296.00	10/31/2006
NH-01-05	New Hope for Women	Special Projects Advocate	\$16,788.00	\$4,242.00	01/31/2007
rc-01-05	Rape Crisis Assistance	Sexual Assault Center Expansion	\$40,000.00	\$13,334.00	02/28/2007
SA-01-05	Sexual Assault Crisis Center	Creating Connections	\$34,281.00	\$11,427.00	10/31/2006
SS-01-05	Sexual Assault Response Services	SART Advocate	\$38,408.00	\$12,802.00	03/31/2007

Appendix B - Justice Assistance Council Members

Ex-Officio Members

Michael P. Cantara, Commissioner
Commissioner of the Department of Public
Safety or designee

*Denise Lord, Assoc.
Commissioner(designee)*
Commissioner of the Department of
Corrections or designee

Bud Doughty, Assoc. Commissioner
Associate Commissioner for
Adult/Community Services

Ted Glessner, State Court Administrator
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
designee

William Stokes, Asst. Attorney General
Attorney General designee

John Rogers
Director of the Maine Criminal Justice
Academy

Randy Harriman
LECC Manager, U.S. Attorney's Office,
District of Maine

*William Lowenstein, Associate Director
(designee)*
Director of the Office of Substance Abuse
designee

Gubernatorial Appointees

Marty McIntyre
A representative of a victims group (this post
has been filled by MeCASA)

Lois Reckitt
A representative of a domestic abuse
prevention organization

John Morris
A representative of a municipal law
enforcement agency

Everett Flannery
A representative of a county law enforcement
agency

Charles Love
A representative of a state law enforcement
agency

Neale Adams, Chair
A District Attorney

Appendix C – Focus Group Invitation
For the
2006-09 STOP²⁰ Violence Against Women Formula Grant
Implementation Plan

Dear Colleague:

We are seeking input on the Implementation Plan for the STOP Violence Against Women Act funds in Maine. The purpose of the STOP Program is to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women, and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

Every three years, states are required to develop a plan for the implementation of their STOP Program in collaboration with stakeholders. This not only identifies the priorities for use of STOP funds, but will be Maine's strategy and blueprint for state and local agencies and policy-makers to use as a guide to address needs and gaps in serving victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

The allocation of funds is as follows: 5% for state and local courts; 25% for law enforcement; 25% for prosecutors and 30% to nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services.

Although the FY 2006 award amount has not been determined, the table depicts the FY 2005 award.

	2005
Prosecution	219,600.00
Law Enforcement	219,600.00
Victim Services	263,520.00
Courts	43,920.00
Discretionary	131,760.00
Totals	\$878,400.00

Analysis of past use of law enforcement STOP funds, 2001-05

Over the past five years, 33 projects have been funded for the following:

- DV Investigators
- DV Victim Assistants/Coordinators
- Pre-trial Supervision
- DV Task Forces
- Training
- Equipment

2003-05 STOP Implementation Plan Priority Areas

One of the requirements in designing our plan for the next tri-ennium is to build upon our prior plan's efforts. The priorities areas identified for the 2003-05 time period were:

1. Coordinated Community Response
2. Sexual Assault Victim Service Expansion
3. Enhanced Adjudication Process
4. Training
5. Policy, Procedures & Planning
6. Technology and Information

I look forward to your ideas and recommendations to assist us in developing a plan that will build on our prior successes and address needs and gaps in developing our priorities for the next three years. You can provide your suggestions to Mary Lucia, STOP Grant Administrator, Maine Dept. Of Public Safety, 104 SHS, Augusta, ME 04333-0104, Phone: 626-3831 or email at mary.a.lucia@maine.gov.

Sincerely,

Mary Lucia

²⁰ Services*Training*Officers*Prosecution

Mary Lucia
STOP Grant Administrator

Appendix D – Focus Group Participants

May 5, 2006

Ginette Desjardins
Megan Gendreau
Nancy Putnam
Jeanette Michaud
Jane Root
Donna Sanipas
Eric Erikson
Neale Adams
Pat Smith
Donna Baietta
Christy Dingle

Aroostook County

AMHI Sexual Assault Services
AMHI Sexual Assault Services
AMHI Sexual Assault Services
Northern Maine Medical Center
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians – Domestic Violence Program
Aroostook Band of Micmacs
Presque Isle Police Dept.
Aroostook District Attorney's Office
Battered Women's Project
Battered Women's Project
Battered Women's Project

May 8, 2005

Cindy Pare
Kat Perry
Rebecca Hobbs
Cindy Sullivan
Alan Carr
Jim Roberge
Susan Hall Dreher
Marty McIntyre
Polly Campbell

Androscoggin County

Abused Women's Advocacy Project
Abused Women's Advocacy Project
Spruce Run
Administrative Office of the Courts
Bethel Police Dept.
Androscoggin District Attorney's Office
Sexual Assault Support Services of Midcoast Maine
Sexual Assault Crisis Center
Office of the Attorney General

May 9, 2005

Pamela Cairnie
Jo Etta Horn
Denise Belmont
Tracee St. John
Doreen Fournier Merrill
Rick Bonneau
Dana Hamilton
Janine Winn

Somerset & Kennebec County

Rape Crisis & Prevention
Rape Crisis & Prevention
Family Violence Project
Womenscare
Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Skowhegan Police Dept.
Somerset County Sheriff's Dept.
Sexual Assault Victims Emergency Services (SAVES)

May 15, 2006

Stephen McFarland
Elizabeth Ward Saxl
Lois Galgay Reckitt
Sherri Thornton
Catherine Wiczorek
Deborah Shepherd
Denise Giles
Pamela Boivin
Holly Stover

Statewide

Hancock County District Attorney's Office
Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault
Family Crisis Services
Maine General Hospital
New Hope for Women
Family Violence Project
Dept. of Corrections
Family Violence Project
Dept. of Health & Human Services

Appendix E – Maine Demographic Data

	Maine	USA
Population, 2004 estimate	1,317,253	
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2004	3.3%	
Population, 2000	1,274,923	281,421,906
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	3.80%	13.10%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	5.50%	6.80%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	23.60%	25.70%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	14.40%	12.40%
Female persons, percent, 2000	51.30%	50.90%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	96.90%	75.10%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.50%	12.30%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000	0.60%	0.90%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.70%	3.60%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000	Z	0.10%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	0.20%	5.50%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	1.00%	2.40%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	0.70%	12.50%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	96.50%	69.10%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct age 5+, 2000	59.60%	54.10%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	2.90%	11.10%
Language, not English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	7.80%	17.90%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	85.40%	80.40%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	22.90%	24.40%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	237,910	49,746,248
Mean travel time to work, workers age 16+ (minutes), 2000	22.7	25.5
Housing units, 2000	651,901	115,904,641
Homeownership rate, 2000	71.60%	66.20%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	20.30%	26.40%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$98,700	\$119,600
Households, 2000	518,200	105,480,101
Persons per household, 2000	2.39	2.59
Median household money income, 1999	\$37,240	\$41,994
Per capita money income, 1999	\$19,533	\$21,587
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	10.90%	12.40%
Business QuickFacts	Maine	USA
Private nonfarm establishments, 1999	38,878	7,008,444

	Maine	USA
Private nonfarm employment, 1999	475,149	110,705,661
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 1990-1999	12.10%	18.40%
Nonemployer establishments, 1999	96,884	16,152,604
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	14,097,609	3,842,061,405
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	12,737,087	2,460,886,012
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$10,229	\$9,190
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	2.20%	14.60%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	24.00%	26.00%
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2000	61,771	1,592,267
Federal funds and grants, 2001 (\$1000)	8,180,498	1,763,896,019
Local government employment - full-time equivalent, 1997	46,260	10,227,429

Geography QuickFacts

	Maine	USA
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	30,862	3,537,438
Persons per square mile, 2000	41.3	79.6

U.S. Census Bureau: Quick Facts, 2001

Appendix F – VAWA Purpose Areas

FY 2006 STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Purpose Areas

1. Training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence.
2. Developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.
3. Developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.
4. Developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.
5. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs; developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations; providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted; and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence.
6. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing stalking.
7. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence.
8. Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement

agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other state agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence.

9. Training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault.
10. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals.
11. Providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration.
12. Maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families.
13. Special victim assistants in law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims and law enforcement in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders.
14. Improving responses to police-perpetrated domestic violence.

Appendix G - Maine's STOP Grant Allocations, 1995 – 2004

	Discretionary	Prosecution	Law Enforcement	Victim Services	Courts	Totals
1995	0.00	140,976.37	98,806.07	141,825.00	0.00	410,923.44
1996	0.00	223,454.75	233,049.00	437,315.25	0.00	932,000.00
1997	0.00	292,569.00	271,116.67	376,874.33	0.00	989,000.00
1998	48,994.93	238,108.58	249,678.25	413,218.24	0.00	1,000,000.00
1999	8,326.68	360,808.35	245,486.05	343,928.92	0.00	1,009,000.00
2000	75,783.13	245,380.00	234,291.56	369,845.56	0.00	974,000.00
2001	0.00	228,950.00	228,950.00	412,110.00	45,790.00	964,000.00
2002	113,485.54	261,000.00	261,000.00	304,114.46	52,200.00	1,044,000.00
2003	52,050.00	260,250.00	260,250.00	312,300.00	52,050.00	1,041,000.00
2004	132,165.00	220,275.00	220,275.00	264,330.00	44,055	979,000.00
2005	180,192.00	219,600.00	219,600.00	263,520.00	43,920.00	967,000
2006	134,792.00	224,652.00	224,652.00	269,583.00	44,930.00	998,454
Totals	\$298,640.28	\$2,251,497.05	\$2,082,627.60	\$3,111,531.76	\$150,040.00	\$11,308,377.44

Appendix H – Listing of Letters of Support

The following agencies have submitted letters of support:

- *Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault*
- *Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence*
- *Dept. of Behavioral & Development Services Multicultural Office*